

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 15 SEP 50

SUBJECT City of Burgas

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The population of Burgas is estimated at 37,000 inhabitants. The population has increased since 1945 as peasants, whose fields were confiscated, have converged upon the city. Minority groups in the city comprise [redacted] Russians. Members of the [redacted] Armenian [redacted] minorities have emigrated. 50X1-HUM
2. Since 1945 new construction in the city has consisted of a new municipal building, two freight stations, the lyceum of Sveti Kiril i Metodi, about fifteen workers' dwellings in the northern section of the city, a municipal building in the sandy region (Kavartal Pyasitsite), a slaughter-house, a rope factory, and in 1947 the erection of an electric furnace. 50X1-HUM
3. The principal streets of the city are called Bogorodi, Ulitsa Troyka, 9th Septemvri (formerly Ferdinandova Street), Sveti Kiril i Metodi, Tsar Boris, Bulvar Moskva, Ulitsa Gladston, Ulitsa Aleksandar Veliki, Ulitsa Tsar Asen. Government buildings and government stores are found on Ulitsa Troyka. 50X1-HUM
4. Places of worship include the Sveti Kiril i Metodi Church, an Armenian church, a Roman Catholic church and three Evangelical churches. The Evangelical sects are the only religious groups whom the Communists are now attempting to restrict.
5. The seaport is located south of the city. To enter the port it is necessary to secure a travel permit which is inspected at the entrance to the port by the Militia guards; this permit must be shown to the ticket agent before he can issue a boat ticket. The port area is separated from the city by a wall and is patrolled by Militia guards. Most foreign ships in the port are Soviet, but there are still a few [redacted] other foreign ships. They sail generally to Constanta, Odessa, and Sevastopol. Ships occasionally sail to [redacted] ports, carrying coal and lumber. 50X1-HUM
6. The new railroad station is located in the southern sector of the city and just north of the harbor. The old station lies in the western sector. The names of the stations are Nova Gara Burgaz (new Burgas station) and Gara Zapad Burgaz (west Burgas station). The new station is a terminus, with about ten tracks running into it. The building is a two story cement-colored structure in size about 40 meters by 20 meters. It has a restaurant, waiting rooms, and a clock on the second floor. The freight section is located

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Document No. _____
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 Date: 19 JUN 1978

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about 100 meters to the east of the railroad station and close to the seacoast. Burgas has direct rail connections with Sofia, Varna and Plovdiv. There are about four passenger trains which proceed daily in the direction of Sofia and four freight trains which depart for Stara Zagora and Varna.

7. The airport lies about one kilometer north of Burgas and is called Aerodrom Sarafovo. There is a bus line running from Burgas to Atanasov, Vetren and Banya. Fares are 15 leva to Atanasovo, 80 leva to Vetren and 120 leva to Banya. Locally there are three buses which travel to the sandy region. No taxis are available, but only horse-drawn carriages.
8. Government offices, located on the Ulitsa Troyka, are: National Security Service, New Municipal Building, City Militia Administration and National Front Committee. The Military Conscription Department is located on Bulvar Obstinati. On Ulitsa Tsar Asen are located the Taxation office and the provincial court and on Ulitsa Bogorod is the Commissariat. The city prison, called Burgas Province Prison, is located close to the canal and west of the sand road.
9. People may circulate freely in the streets until midnight. After this hour a travel permit must be obtained from the Militia. In case a person finds it necessary to leave his house at night, he must report to the first Militia patrol in the street, who then escort the person to Militia headquarters where a permit is obtained. Generally, the first offense only brings a warning, but a second offense may bring an assignment to a work camp. Those persons driving to the sandy region are subject to investigation while in the vehicles.
10. The following factories and plants together employ from 2,500 to 3,000 workers:
 - a. The oil plant, a two-story, cement colored building enclosed within a wall. The gasoline depots, from four to six in number, are located in the vicinity of the plant garden. They are painted green and their capacity is approximately 1,000 tons each. All tanks are above ground and can be seen from the outside.
 - b. Cold Storage Depot, a cream-colored, three-story (two above ground, one below) building. It is enclosed by a wooden fence and its roof is covered with bricks. It is used for the preservation of meat.
 - c. Parquetry Factory No. 9 consists of one main building and a number of separate sheds, all of one-story, enclosed by a wooden fence.
 - d. Nadejda Textile Factory. One of its buildings is of two-stories and one of brick color, the other one has one floor and is painted white. They are surrounded by barbed wire.
 - e. Preserved Fish Factory, a three-story building, with a wall around it.
 - f. Parquetry Factory No. 12. One building has three-stories, the other one one-story. Here is produced parquet of three grades. There is a wall only in front of the plant.
 - g. Flower Oil Factory No. 14.
 - h. Flower Oil Factory No. 16.
 - i. Verica Machine Works, the largest single factory in Burgas. The products are various machine parts. It consists of three buildings, painted white, surrounded by a wall almost two meters high.

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- j. Barrel Factory.
 - k. Golden Dobruca Textile Factory, which produces cotton goods.
 - l. Prejda Textile Factory, which produces both cotton textiles and thread. It consists of three buildings.
 - m. Flower Oil Factory No. 24, a single large building.
 - n. First of May Carriage Factory. This is a single-floored building, brick-colored, which manufactures wooden carriages.
 - o. The Railroad Depot, is a large brick colored building standing in the open in the vicinity of the old railroad station. It has facilities for repairing locomotives and railroad cars.
11. There are two hospitals in Burgas: the Dirjavna Bolnitsa (State Hospital) and the Rabotniceska Bolnitsa (Workers' Hospital). Military personnel receive free treatment while the general public pays a fee at the State Hospital. Laborers in good standing receive free treatment at the Workers' Hospital by presenting their work cards.
 12. The hotels in Burgas are: Hotels Bilgariya, Yugoslavia, Republika, Tirgovski, and Balkan. Travellers arriving in the city must secure a permit from the militia authorities in order to stay at a hotel.
 13. The head of every family receives a "Domakinska Knijka" (subsistence book), and the number of coupons in this book varies with the status of the consumers. When the Commissariat of Supplies decides to distribute a certain item, the fact is publicly announced over the public loudspeakers. Bread coupons are dated, and the baker supplies bread only upon presentation of that day's coupon. Supplies are in the hands of the Napred United Cooperative of Supplies which has numerous outlets throughout the city. The procedure for applying for a subsistence book is as follows: If the applicant lives in the city, he fills out a sworn document which he submits to the Commissariat. The veracity of the information submitted in this document is checked and a subsistence book and coupons are issued. If the applicant comes from a village to establish himself in the city, he brings with him a certificate issued by the authorities of that village. He submits this certificate together with the sworn document to the Commissariat. The purpose of the certificate from the village is to ascertain whether or not the subject has returned to the Government the unused portions of the supplies which were assigned to him in the village. Unless he has returned his supplies, he cannot receive a new ration book. This procedure naturally applies when documents are taken out for the first time. Once a person's identity is established, the coupons are issued by the Sent Committees. An ordinary citizen's bread ration is 420 grams, that of a laborer performing physical work is 600 grams, that of a heavy worker 750 grams and that of a miner, 1,000 grams. Sugar, rice, fats, oil and meat are in short supply and distributed irregularly.
 14. Workers are compelled to work at the factories to which they are assigned. Under no circumstances may they leave their job in the factory at will. If they obtain permission to change jobs, they are provided with a certificate indicating the name of the factory and also the reason for the separation of the worker. Every worker in the country is required to register with the ORPS (General Workers' Union). Non-members cannot obtain work. Wages of workers are uniformly the same in all parts of the country. The worker can get extra money only by exceeding his allotted work quota. Beginners received daily wages of 180 leva; after about eight months, these are increased to from 270 to 300 leva; specialists can earn from 400 to 1,000 leva per day.

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15. Among the Communist organizations in the city are the two so-called "Fizkultur" units, one of which concerns itself with the city youth. The other's efforts are concentrated on the indoctrination of the factory workers. Another organization is the Klub na Boytsite Protiv Fasizma (Anti-Fascist Warrior's Club). Other Communist organizations are the RMS (Rabotniceski Mladejski Siyuz - Young Workers' Union), ZMS (Young Farmers' Union), SNM (Siyuz Na Narodnata Mladej - Young Peoples' Union). The TKZS (Trudovo Kooperativni Zemdeliski Stopanstva - Union of Farmers' Products Cooperative) has as object the extension of the formation of Kolхозes.
16. The city's newspaper, the Burgazki Far (Burgas Sea Buoy) appears on weekdays and is published by the National Front Administration.
17. Higher education is provided by the Pirvonacalen Ucitelski Institut. It admits students who have terminated their lyceum courses.
18. The theater is named Narodn Teatir and is situated on Ulitsa Tsar Asen. There are also three movie houses. All sport activities are controlled by the Fizkultur. They consist largely of football matches by the Lubeslav and Spartak teams and of the fishermen's union.

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